

has now perhaps lost this distinction since four collections of it have been made in 1954-1959, and its range has been considerably extended beyond the type locality in the Rimac Valley. In 1954 it was collected by Rauh & Hirsch (*P186*) at Matucana (Lima) which is probably the type locality (Safford gave only "along the Arroya [La Oroya] Railway in the mountains back of Lima"). In the same year Saunders (*218*) collected it near Surco, also in the Rimac Valley, somewhat below Matucana. This collection was sent to the British Museum (Natural History) and spores from it were germinated at Kew where a number of mature plants are now growing. In 1958 Sagástegui (*205*) collected it in La Libertad (prov. Otuzco) and in 1959 (*2936*) in Cajamarca (prov. Contumazá) somewhat to the northwest. All of the collections are from the rather dry western slopes of the Andes at elevations between 1900 and 2900 m.; and they were all made in the months of February to May which corresponds to the "rainy" season in that zone.

Stylites andicola Amstutz emend. Rauh and **S. gemmifera** Rauh — This new genus of *Isoëtaceae*, from the borders of high lakes in central Peru, was first collected by Rauh & Hirsch (*P271b*) in 1954. It was collected again by Rauh (*P186/56*, *P384/56*) in 1956, by Amstutz (*2000*) in 1956 and by von Appen in 1958. The careful studies of W. Rauh and H. Falk⁸ and D. E. Meyer⁹ have presented an exceptionally detailed and complete account of this unusual plant.

Trachypteris pinnata (Hook. f.) C. Chr. — This rare fern was collected by Rauh & Hirsch (*P2160*) in Cajamarca (prov. Jaen) in 1954 and in the same province by Hutchison (*1424*) in 1957. — GRAY HERBARIUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

A VARIEGATED FOLIAGE FORM OF COMMELINA. — During the summer of 1958, Mr. Joseph Monachino of our staff collected a specimen of *Commelina communis* L. var. *ludens* (Miquel) C. B. Clarke, which he found growing along the shore walk of the Palisades near the George Washington Bridge in New Jersey.

⁸Sitz. Heidelberg. Akad. Wissen. Math-naturwissen. Klasse 1959: 1-160.

⁹Willdenowia 2: 32-40. 1958.

The interesting feature of the plant was its variegated foliage, the leaves being a light lemon color with narrow lines of light green running the entire length of the leaf. The greater portion of some of the leaves was either entirely a light lemon color, or slightly diffused with very thin, broken lines of a very light green. They resemble greatly the leaves of *Tradescantia fluminensis* Vell., the Wandering Jew.

Having been careful to keep the roots moist, Mr. Monachino presented the plant to me, to grow in my wildflower garden. There it thrived until killed by the frost.

Early in the Spring of 1959, while cleaning my garden I discovered that the crown was alive and that it was showing a few curled-up leaves of light cream color.

I was rather dumbfounded as I had always considered the Dayflower to be an annual in this area; especially as our temperature had dropped, occasionally, to five degrees below zero.

Later on in the Spring, it was discovered that because of someone's faulty cultivation the plant had been destroyed. However, it was noted that the area was covered with a fine stand of young seedlings possessing the variegated foliage of the parent plant. These seedlings were permitted to fend for themselves and, by the end of the Summer, had established a fine colony of beautiful and interesting plants. These variegated plants were taller and more robust than the usual type of the plant, two patches of which were permitted to grow on either side of the variegated form. However, the flowers seemed somewhat smaller and lighter blue in color.

A few of the variegated plants have been pulled and are being prepared for mounting and for exchange with other institutions. The balance will be left to reseed themselves, for my friends and I shall look forward to a renewed acquaintance with this pretty plant next year.

Therefore, I should like this variegated form to bear the name of — ***Commelina communis* L. var. *ludens* (Miquel) C. B. Clarke forma *aureostriata* MacKeever, f. nov.** A varietate differt foliis luteo-striatis.

This form is similar to the variety except for its leaves, which are striped with yellow.

The type specimen was collected by Frank C. MacKeever in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on October 1, 1959, and is deposited in the New York Botanical Garden.

Isotypes are deposited at Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.; Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.; Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Ithaca, N. Y. — FRANK C. MACKEEVER, NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Volume 63, No. 746, including pages 31-60, was issued March 27, 1961.

DUPLICATE BOOKS FOR SALE

These books have library book plates and are used copies, some worn, some in need of binding.

BUILLIARD, P. Dictionnaire élémentaire de botanique ou Exposition par ordre alphabétique, . . . Paris, 1783. vii, 242 + [8] p. 10 plates, 9 colored. folio	\$25.00
KERNER VON MARILAUN, A. The natural history of plants . . . From the German by F. W. Oliver . . . New York, 1895. Two volumes. Q	10.00
MOSS, C. E. The Cambridge British Flora. volume 2 only plus the volume of plates. Cambridge, 1914. folio	20.00
REICHENBACH, H. G. L. Icones florae Germanicae . . . Incomplete. Volumes 1 through 17 bound in 9 and vol. 18 incomplete, pages 1-72, pl. 1202-1331. Volume 1 is the 2nd ed. rev. of 1850 with 192 plates. Text in Latin, the plates are uncolored. Leipzig, 1850, 1837-56. folio	200.00
SMITH, JAMES EDWARD. Flora britannica. London. 1800-04. Three volumes 8°	25.00
SMITH, JAMES EDWARD. A selection of the correspondence of Linnaeus and other naturalists from the original manuscripts. London, 1821. 2 volumes. 8°	25.00

ADDRESS THE LIBRARIAN

GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass.